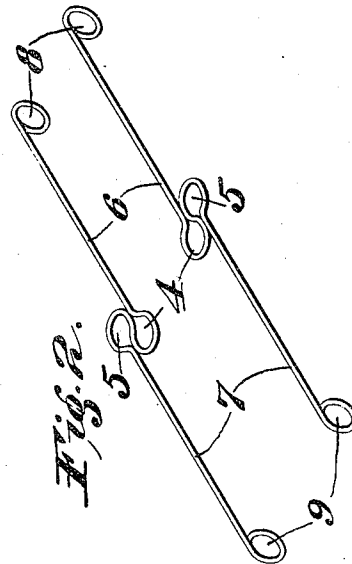
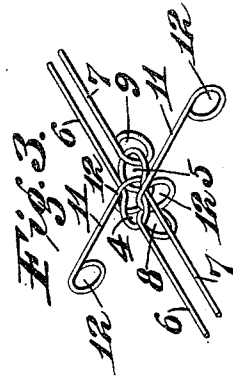
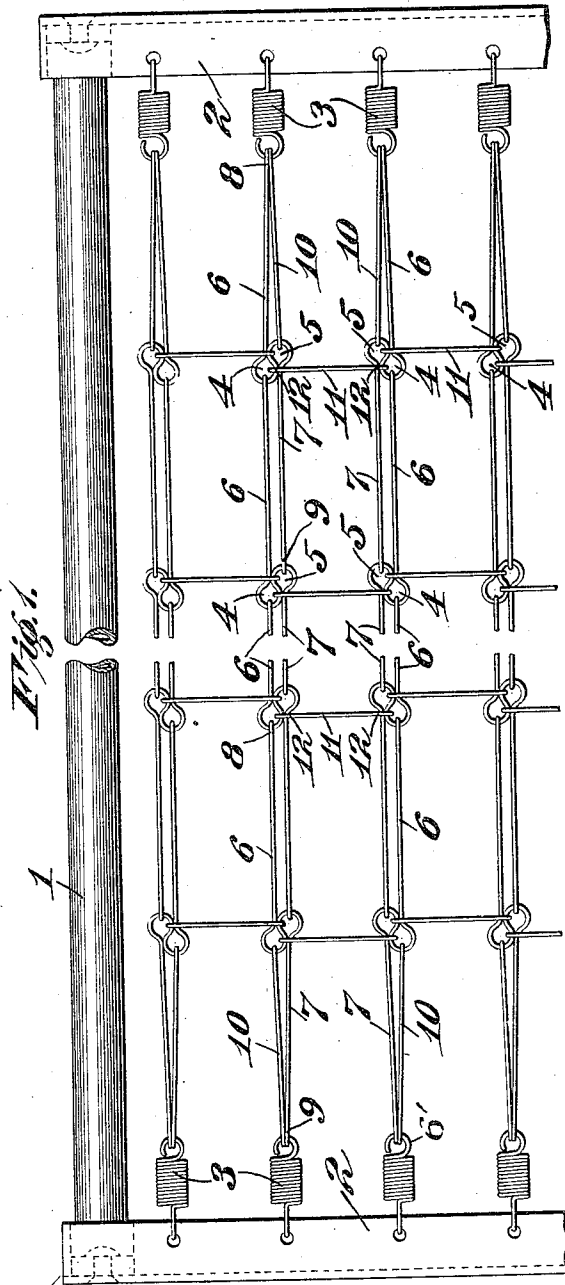


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BED BOTTOM FABRIC.
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1,052,890.

Patented Feb. 11, 1913.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH COOPERSMITH, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BED-BOTTOM FABRIC.

1,052,890.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 11, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH COOPERSMITH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bed-Bottom Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bed bottom fabrics of that type which comprises strands made up of interhooked wire units or links and connected at their ends to the side rails of the frame by helical springs, the respective adjacent strands being connected at intervals by transverse units or links.

The invention has for its principal objects the production of a bed bottom possessing the requisite flexibility and spring quality and adapted for either folding or non-folding bed bottom frames, and whose units remain in their true relative positions whether the fabric is under tension or loose.

Other advantages to be attained will hereinafter more fully appear.

The invention consists in the parts and in the arrangements and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing which forms part of this specification and wherein like symbols refer to like parts wherever they occur,—Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view showing an adaptation of the invention in a bed bottom fabric applied to a non-folding bed bottom frame; Fig. 2 is a detail view showing two strand units, one being formed the reverse of the other; and Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view showing how the respective units and links are interhooked.

The bed bottom frame shown in the drawing comprises longitudinal side rails 1 rigidly attached at their ends to end rails 2, the former being tubular and the latter of angle iron section. The fabric comprises strands connected at their ends to the end rails by helical springs 3. Each of the strands is made up of units or links of wire. Each unit comprises a piece of wire double looped at its middle to provide a pair of closely associated diagonally disposed eyes 4 and 5, the portions of the wire extending straight in opposite directions, as at 6 and 7, in parallel planes extending approximately through the middle of the loops 4 and 5, respectively. The straight portions have eyes 8 and 9, respectively, at their ends, and are of such length that when the straight portion of one

unit is made to lap the straight portion of another unit, the eyes 8 and 9 will just engage the loops 4 and 5, respectively, of said units. This arrangement of interhooked units produces a double strand, the pull of each individual strand thereof being in a straight line.

Filler links 10 are provided at opposite ends of the strands. These filler links have eyes at their opposite ends, one of which is hooked in the unoccupied eye of the end-most strand unit and the other is engaged with the loop 6' of the helical spring together with the eye at the end of the strand unit.

The tension strands are connected by transverse wire links 11 having eyes 12 at their ends which are engaged in the respective loops 4 and 5 of adjacent tension strand units alternately. That is, the units constituting the alternate strands are formed the reverse of those of the other strands so that loops 4 and 5 may be respectively arranged in staggered pairs and connected by the transverse links in staggered arrangement. In this way the looped portions 12 of the links 11 prevent the looped ends of the respective strand units from passing between the tangential portions of the respective loops 4 and 5 and the straight portions of adjoining units. It is preferable that the eyes 12 of the links 11 be of no greater diameter than that of the loops 4 and 5 of the strand units so that when said eyes 12 are engaged in the respective loops 4 and 5 they cannot be passed over the adjacent loops. However, they cannot be moved out of the respective loops 4 and 5 as one serves to guard the other. Consequently, the links or units will not move out of their true relative positions. Therefore, the links or units of the fabric cannot become entangled under any circumstances and the structure possesses that flexibility which permits the fabric to be readily rolled or folded thereby making it well adapted for folding couches as well as non-folding bed bottom frames.

Obviously, the fabric admits of considerable modification without departing from my invention. Therefore, I do not wish to be limited to the specific construction and arrangement shown.

What I claim is:

1. A bed bottom fabric comprising strands composed of interhooked units, said units each comprising a piece of wire looped re-

versely at its middle to provide a pair of eyes, and then extending straight in opposite directions in parallel planes, said straight portions having loops at their ends, 5 the straight portions of the respective units lapping the oppositely extending straight portions of adjoining units, the end loops of the respective units being engaged with the respective eyes at the middle of the units, 10 and transverse wire links having loops at their ends engaged in the middle loops of said strand units.

2. A bed bottom fabric comprising strands made up of interhooked wire units, said 15 units each comprising a piece of wire looped and re-looped at its middle and then extending straight in opposite directions in parallel planes tangential to the opposite loop, said straight portions being looped at their 20 ends, the straight portions of the respective units lapping the oppositely extending straight portions of adjoining units, the end loops of the respective units being engaged with the respective loops at the middle of 25 the units, and transverse links having loops

at their ends hooked in the respective middle loops of the units about the tangential straight portions thereof.

3. A bed bottom fabric comprising strands made up of interhooked wire units, said 30 units each comprising a piece of wire looped and re-looped at its middle and then extending straight in opposite directions, said straight portions being looped at their ends, the straight portions of said units lapping 35 the oppositely extending straight portions of adjoining units and the end loops of the respective straight portions being engaged with the respective middle loops, the units for alternate strands being formed the re- 40 verse of those for the other strands, and transverse links having loops at their ends engaged respectively with corresponding middle loops of two adjacent strands.

Signed at St. Louis, Missouri, this 17th 45 day of April, 1912.

RUDOLPH COOPERSMITH.

Witnesses:

G. A. PENNINGTON,
PAULINE AMBERG.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."